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TO EXPAND INDUSTRIAL LABOR FORCE

An industrial manpower shortage developed in Hungary in 1950. Factories can no longer secure sufficient manpower merely by hiring applicants who appear at the gates of the plant. Therefore, most of the 160,000 new workers needed in 1951 will be secured through planned recruitment.

These employed for work in the mining and construction industries will receive special bonuses. It is the responsibility of the enterprises to look after all the needs of newly recruited workers. The new workers receive free transportation to their place of work, traveling in groups when possible. The employing enterprise concludes a contract with the workers, and as long as they fulfill the terms of the contract, they cannot be dismissed. The purpose of this labor recruitment is not to provide jobs for 1951 but to provide industrial openings for the tens of thousands of peasants who are being relieved of agricultural work.

Practical aspects of labor recruitment are the responsibility of enterprises. Leading workers of the construction industry, of mines and factories, will make trips to neighboring villages to explain the advantages of their work and their mode of life. Planning and organization of labor recruitment is performed by the local councils.

COUNTIES RECEIVE QUOTAS FOR LABOR RECRUITMENT -- Budapest, Szabad Nep, 11 Feb 51

A total of 62,100 workers, including 23,000 women, will be recruited during the first half of 1951. Of these, 38,200 are needed by the construction industry, 1,900 by the construction materials industry, 3,200 by the mining industry, 8,100 by heavy industry, and 10,700 by other branches of the people's economy.

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The labor recruitment quotas for the various counties are as follows:
 Bacs-Kiskun 3,500 Baranya 1,400, Bekes 5,500, Borsod 2,100, Csongrad 5,200,
 Gyor-Sopron 1,400, Hajdu-Bihar 6,000, Heves 6,000, Nograd 2,200, Pest 1,200,
 Somogy 4,000, Szabolcs 8,500, Szolnok 2,500, Vas 5,600; and Zala 7,000.

Labor recruitment will begin on 20 February.

480,000 NEW WORKERS FOR LIGHT INDUSTRY -- Budapest, Friss Ujsag, 13 Feb 51

At a hearing of an inquiry into industrial training in the textile industry, Minister Arpad Kiss stated that under the Five-Year Plan, light industry must employ 480,000 new workers.

The minister also noted that while in 1938 there were only 1,920 students of engineering, in 1950 the number had grown to 6,609 and in 1951 to 9,870. The number of engineering students is still insufficient. An increasing number of leading Stakhanovites and capable workers should be enrolled in after-hours schools.

MATYAS RAKOSI WORKS PREPARES FOR NEW EMPLOYEES -- Budapest, Szabad Nep, 16 Feb 51

On the heels of the decree of the Council of Ministers announcing the mass recruitment of workers, the Matyas Rakosi Works is preparing for the hiring, employment, and housing of large numbers of new workers. Brochures containing information on work requirements and social provisions are distributed to new workers and are available to all who wish to work in the Matyas Rakosi Works. Bulletins are posted within the plant, familiarizing workers with the tasks of breaking in new workers. A 500-person workers' hostel will be built this year for the housing of the workers, and 500,000 forints are being allocated for converting older buildings into dwellings.

GET 3 MONTHS IN JAIL FOR QUITTING JOBS -- Budapest, Friss Ujsag, 9 Feb 51

On 2 February 1951, the Budapest Central District Court sentenced Krizsan Vastag and Lajos Balog to 3 months' imprisonment each for falsifying official documents in connection with manpower migration. The two men had left one and two jobs, respectively, for no particular reason and without notice, and reported for work at other state enterprises, stating that they had received no work-record books.

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